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FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS

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LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

ARGENTINA: Government authorized Grain Board to purchase 1941-42 ear corn on farms at 4.40 pesos per 100 kilograms (33 cents per bushel), shelled basis, delivered at Buenos Aires. Purchases will be limited according to size of individual areas, with all the crop purchased from holdings of less than 70 hectares (173 acres) and none from holdings exceeding 500 hectares (1,235.5 acres). Growers, however, must repurchase unsold stocks of 1940-41 corn on farms at 20 centavos per 100 kilograms (1.5 cents per bushel) and will later be given opportunity to repurchase 1941-42 corn at 50 centavos per 100 kilograms (3.8 cents per bushel). Notice was given that if necessary, purchases from 1942-43 crop would be limited to 60 percent of total taken from current crop. Facilities for loans to corn growers also decreed to encourage crop diversification and land purchases.

UNITED KINGDOM: British press reports first 3 weeks of April one of driest periods ever experienced in that month. Temperatures varied greatly; although weather often sunny, frost and cold winds checked growth of grains and grass. The bulk of silage for next winters' milk production will have to be made in the Autumn. Similar weather conditions were reported to be prevalent over most of Western Europe.

FINLAND: As result of early winter, fall-sown crops fared better than usual, but only about half of fall plowing completed because of labor shortage. Sufficient grain seed for spring sowing reported but not enough seed potatoes, and seed for fodder crops short.

SPAIN: Grain harvest in 1942 expected to be little if any larger than in 1941, and existing shortages for most commodities will continue. Increased production hampered by inadequate supply and high cost of fertilizer, motor fuel, agricultural implements, draft animals, and fodder. Rationing expected to be continued at low level and in the case of bread may be further reduced. Wheat acreage reported decreased by about 6 percent, but weather conditions mostly favorable and crop may equal or exceed that of last year. Barley crop expected to be short.

RUMANIA: 1942 cotton area to be increased to 250,000 acres compared with 54,000 in 1941. Areas planted to hemp and flax are to be increased by 300 and 600 percent, respectively. (The areas planted in 1939 were 58,000 and 12,000 acres, respectively.)

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G R A I N SNORTH AMERICA PLANS SHIFT OF WHEAT
ACREAGE TO OTHER CROPS . . .

Present indications point to a decreased wheat acreage in North America and increases in areas devoted to other grains and flaxseed. Prospects for the large winter crop of the United States, however, are unusually good, and North American wheat supplies for 1942-43 appear likely to be the heaviest on record.

Wheat Acreage Reduced; Rye Increased

The North American wheat acreage for 1942 will be reduced by 9 percent if present prospects materialize. In the United States the winter area estimated for harvest is placed at 36,319,000 acres as compared with 39,547,000 acres harvested in 1941, and the area to be seeded to spring wheat, based on reports from farmers regarding their seeding plans, was forecast at 15,287,000 acres. If abandonment is not above average, about 12,918,000 acres of spring wheat will be harvested, which with the winter area, indicates a total wheat acreage for harvest this year of 49,237,000 acres, as compared with 55,831,000 acres harvested in 1941. In Canada, if farmers' intentions to seed spring wheat are carried out, the spring area will total about 20,567,000 acres, which, added to 746,000 acres of winter wheat remaining for harvest, will give a total wheat acreage of 21,313,000 acres, or 2.5 percent less than the 21,868,000 acres in 1941.

NORTH AMERICA: Indicated acreages of specified crops for 1942,
with comparisons

Country and item	1940	1941	1942	Percentage 1942 is of 1941
<u>Wheat</u>	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States: Winter.	35,789	39,547	36,319	91.8
Spring.	17,191	16,284	a/ 12,918	79.3
Total b/	52,980	55,831	49,237	88.2
Canada: Winter	775	566	746	131.8
Spring	27,951	21,302	c/ 20,567	96.5
Total b/	28,726	21,868	21,313	97.5
Total wheat	81,706	77,699	70,550	90.8
<u>Rye</u>				
United States b/	3,210	3,498	3,776	107.9
Canada b/	1,035	949	1,010	106.4
Total	4,245	4,447	4,786	107.6

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Intended area less the average abandonment during 1930-1939, excluding the abnormal years of 1934 and 1936. b/ Acreage harvested or for harvest.

c/ Farmers' intentions to seed.

Prospects for winter wheat in the United States have been generally favorable this season, in spite of some damage from greenbugs in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, and the estimated outturn on May 1 was placed at nearly 647 million bushels, as against 671 million harvested last year and the 1930-1939 average of 569 million bushels. The expected yield per acre of 17.8 bushels this year has been exceeded only twice since 1909.

No estimate of the production of winter wheat in Canada has yet been made, but the condition of the crop on April 30 was placed at 102, as compared with 96 last year. Winter kill was low and recent growth rapid, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. About 15 percent of the area intended for spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces, which account for over 95 percent of the Canadian spring acreage, had been sown on April 30 as against 21 percent on the corresponding date last year. In Manitoba, moisture supplies were reported abundant to excessive. Surface moisture conditions were considered good in Saskatchewan, but timely rains should be received during the growing season to offset deficiencies in the subsoil supplies of certain districts. Dry cool weather during April in Alberta delayed field work and seeding operations. Although moisture supplies are reported ample for germination, crop prospects would be improved by good soaking rains.

Carry-over stocks of old wheat are expected to be heavy at the end of the current marketing season in both the United States and Canada, totaling more than a billion bushels, which would more than cover the combined domestic requirements of these countries during the 1942-43 season. Farmers were therefore encouraged to reduce their wheat seedings for 1942. When goals for 1942 agricultural production were set up by the United States Department of Agriculture, that for wheat was the only one showing a reduction. A greatly increased outturn in Western Canada was discouraged by limiting deliveries to the Grain Board of 1942 wheat to 280 million bushels, and guaranteeing the fixed basic price of 90 cents per bushel on that amount only. At the same time, the farmers were urged not to increase their seedings above those for 1941. The total North American wheat supply for 1942-43, however, appears likely to be the highest ever recorded, according to present crop prospects.

The area devoted to rye was increased in both the United States and Canada. The total acreage for harvest was placed at 4,786,000 acres as compared with 4,447,000 in 1941, an increase of nearly 8 percent. In the former country, 3,776,000 acres remain for harvest, from which over 53 million bushels are expected to be obtained this year, or about 8 million bushels more than the 1941 harvest. Although some increase in the Canadian rye acreage is indicated, the intended area of spring rye plus the fall area remaining for harvest brought the total to only 1,010,000 acres, an increase of only 61,000 acres over that of 1941 and somewhat less than the 1940 acreage. The condition of fall rye on April 30 this year was, however, somewhat better than in 1941.

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Intended Acreages of Feed Grains, Rice,
and Flaxseed Larger

If farmers' intentions to increase seedings of feed grains, rice, and flaxseed are carried out, it appears likely that the production of these crops will be considerably larger this year than last. The farmers of the United States plan to make the greatest quantitative increase in the corn area, which the Intentions' Report of March placed at 91,348,000 acres, as compared with 87,164,000 acres planted for 1941, but the percentage increase will be less than 5 percent. Seedings of barley will be considerably larger, with the planned area showing an expansion of more than 3 million acres, or nearly 21 percent, over the area sown to this crop last year. Flaxseed and rice seedings will be increased by about 20 and 16 percent, respectively, and the area devoted to oats by 2.6 percent.

NORTH AMERICA: Intended acreages of specified crops for 1942,
with comparisons

Country and crop	1940	1941	1942	Percentage 1942 is of 1941
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States				
Corn	88,563	87,164	91,348	104.8
Oats	37,002	39,363	40,377	102.6
Barley	15,057	15,080	18,208	120.7
Flaxseed	3,339	3,367	4,037	119.9
Rice	1,069	1,257	1,454	115.7
Canada				
Oats	12,298	12,311	13,501	109.7
Barley	4,342	5,304	7,209	135.9
Mixed grain	1,220	1,484	1,520	102.4
Flaxseed	397	994	1,532	154.1

Compiled from official sources.

The major shift in Canada to barley, flaxseed, and oats from wheat and summer-fallow land resulted from the Government's program calling for an expansion of feed and oil-producing grains with a continued restriction of wheat seedings. Fixed prices for these crops are guaranteed by the Grain Board during 1942-43 and the acreage bonuses, inaugurated in 1941-42 for land diverted to them from wheat, will be continued. The barley area for 1942 is expected to be increased by 36 percent, or 1,904,600 acres, to 7,209,000 acres, the largest acreage ever sown to this grain in Canada; and seedings of oats will be expanded by 10 percent to 13,501,000 acres. Although the percentage gain for flaxseed appears to be the largest planned for a single crop, the actual increase in area will fall short of the desired expansion unless the farmers plant more than the intended acreage of 1,531,600 acres.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

LARGE COTTON STOCKS IN CANADA
DISCOURAGE NEW BUYING . . .

New orders from Canadian cotton importers have practically ceased in recent weeks because of the large stocks now on hand, a scarcity of the most desirable grades in the 1941 crop of the United States, and an apparent inclination to await further developments regarding a possible United States-Brazilian agreement with new price schedules. Stocks on hand at the end of January 1942 were estimated by the Cotton Institute of Canada at 183,000 bales and were believed to be sufficiently high at the end of April to cover mill requirements for about 20 weeks, thus enabling most mills to await supplies of new-crop cotton from the United States. Imports from Brazil have become increasingly difficult because of a shortage of shipping space, although considerable quantities previously ordered have not been delivered.

CANADA: Cotton-mill statistics, 6-month period ended
January 31, 1942, with comparisons

Item	Unit	February- July 1940	August- January 1941	February- July 1941	August- January 1942
Consumption by cotton-spinning mills <u>a/</u>	Running				
American	bale	202,573	125,897	81,111	57,022
Brazilian	do	893	86,533	161,537	185,446
Indian	do	1,473	1,412	495	1,884
Egyptian	do	4,472	6,133	5,654	7,679
Others	do	460	761	2,251	4,482
Total	do	209,871	220,736	251,048	256,513
Estimated consumption for all purposes ..	500-pound bale	260,888	254,033	272,577	276,360
Rayon staple fiber used	Pound	751,621	1,132,061	1,335,689	1,479,894
Cotton in stock -	Running				
American	bale	88,744	50,060	47,029	77,405
Brazilian	do	8,747	53,500 <u>b/</u>	60,015	74,853
Indian	do	1,406	877	310	765
Egyptian	do	4,152	1,006	1,806	5,789
Others	do	335	1,102	1,442	24,185
Total	do	103,384	106,545	110,602	182,997

Compiled from the semiannual report of the Cotton Institute of Canada.

a/ Includes only mills that have membership in the Cotton Institute.

b/ Additional quantities of Brazilian cotton purchased by importers in Canada and stored in New York and Boston warehouses were estimated at upward of 150,000 bales at the end of July.

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Consumption of cotton for all purposes in Canada reached a record total in March, estimated at 52,755 bales (of 500 pounds gross). The increase was attributed in part to the production of an additional quantity of coarse yarns for military materials and the 2 extra work days in March. Mill activity continues at capacity levels with at least 40 percent of the output diverted to Government orders. The increased consumption of Brazilian cotton and higher stocks of American, as shown in the preceding table, were attributed to the fact that the mills are generally liquidating their stocks of Brazilian cotton before readjusting their machinery to spin increased quantities of American cotton recently purchased through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Imports of cotton in March 1942 amounted to 53,000 bales (of 478 pounds), including 32,000 of Brazilian and 18,000 of American. Imports of American and Brazilian cotton have been about equal since October 1941, but the total of 417,000 bales imported during the 8 months ended March 31, 1942, included only 144,000 bales of American against 234,000 of Brazilian. Imports of Egyptian and Peruvian amounted to 20,000 and 14,000 bales, respectively, during the 8 months.

Prices of American cotton purchased through the Commodity Credit Corporation early in April ranged from 14.50 to 14.65 United States cents per pound for white middling 15/16 inch, landed at Montreal. No subsequent purchases were reported. Quotations for Brazilian at the time of reporting (April 24) were about 13.90 cents for middling light spot cotton ranging from 15/16 to 1 inch, delivered in Montreal. This cotton, classified in Brazil as between types 4 and 5, is said to be equal in quality to the above-mentioned American cotton. Importers in Quebec are reported to be willing to buy Brazilian at this price but are unable to do so because of the lack of shipping space.

On February 3, 1942 (retroactive to December 19, 1941), the Canadian Government authorized the acceptance of the export selling prices of cotton as the basis of valuation for duty purposes (and for calculation of the 10-percent war-exchange tax) instead of the home market value as previously applied. The valuation of cotton bought through the Commodity Credit Corporation was thus brought into line with the actual prices at which business was transacted.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE 1941-42 COTTON SURPLUS . . .

An agreement between the National Cotton Board and the cotton mills of Argentina was signed on March 10, 1942, providing for the payment by the mills of a voluntary tax of 15 centavos per kilogram (2.03 cents per pound) on all cotton used during the year ending April 30, 1943.

The fund derived in this way is to be used by the Cotton Board to cover (a) the cost of acquiring the cotton crop and holding the surplus until it can be marketed abroad, (b) possible losses in the process of marketing the surplus, and (c) storage cost in maintaining adequate stocks for domestic mill consumption. A minimum price to growers is to be fixed by the Government. The agreement was to have become effective on May 1, 1942, only if the first official report indicated a 1941-42 crop of at least 254,000 bales. The first estimate, released subsequently, was equivalent to 369,000 bales.

Under the terms of an agreement signed by the same parties in November 1941 and effective until replaced by the new agreement, the Argentine cotton mills agreed to pay a minimum price for various grades of domestic cotton. The exceptionally small 1940-41 crop of 232,000 bales, however, caused the free market prices to remain above the minimum schedule during most of this period.

SERICULTURE SPONSORED BY VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT . . .

On January 30, 1942, the President of the Republic of Venezuela signed documents authorizing a company to be known as the Venezuelan Sericulture Company, with the President of the Republic and 10 different State Governments as the principal shareholders. Two specialists in sericulture have been engaged in connection with the new venture and it is reported that one of them is a Brazilian and the other an American citizen. Filature equipment for the silk industry has been purchased from Brazil, and the new company has aspirations of supplying sufficient raw silk to meet the domestic requirements in a few years.

Over 1,000,000 mulberry trees are growing on two estates located in the States of Carabobo and Miranda, and an additional 500,000 are now being planted in the States of Mérida, Táchira, and Trujillo. The company intends to furnish trees to all interested parties, and, when these trees have developed to the point that a sufficient supply of leaves is available, it intends to furnish the eggs. At the present time there are over 1,000,000 eggs available, but the company hopes eventually to have 80 times this number.

In contrast to the one crop of cocoons produced in Italy and the spring crop and summer-autumn crop obtained in Japan, it is stated that from 8 to 12 crops have been obtained in Venezuela. Brazil also claims as many as 12 crops a year, and in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, producers obtain 8 crops. Venezuelan claims are based on a shorter life cycle, attributed to the tropical climate of the country.

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F R U I T S . V E G E T A B L E S . A N D N U T SSPANISH PAPRIKA PRODUCTION
BELOW LAST YEAR . . .

The 1941-42 preliminary estimate of Spanish paprika production is 12,100,000 pounds as compared with 12,650,000 pounds in 1940-41 and 6,400,000 pounds during the 1939-40 season. It is reported that the crops of the past two seasons, while higher than that of 1939, are only about half the normal in Spain before the Civil War. The decline is attributed largely to the maladjustments resulting from the Spanish war, because of the lack of fertilizer, diversion of land to other food crops, and disorganization of marketing channels.

The relatively small production in 1941-42 appears to have moved into consumptive channels about as well as could be expected under existing circumstances. It is estimated that stocks on hand indicate that 1,650,000 pounds remained in Spain on April 1, 1942. It is not possible to obtain export statistics; however, it has been learned that the United States, Argentina, and other Western Hemisphere countries have been virtually the only export markets.

The exporters in Spain have been quoting prices ranging from 30 to 40 United States cents per pound, f.o.b. Alicante, for paprika to be sent to the United States. The Spanish Government has fixed a price of 9 pesetas per kilogram for domestic sales (about 37.35 cents per pound). Exports to the United States were stopped following the entry of our country into the war but now have been resumed. The shipments are reported as carried by small coastal vessels to Portugal for transshipment to the United States.

UNITED STATES: Imports of paprika, 1936-1940

Year	Spain	Portugal	Other	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1936	6,750	0	850	7,600
1937	4,056	0	2,790	6,846
1938	956	63	3,497	4,516
1939	1,145	1,455	3,540	6,140
1940	1,278	814	2,636	4,728
Average	2,837	466	2,663	5,966
1941	2,401	1,953	364	4,718
1942 <u>a/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	1,690

Compiled from official sources.

a/ January-March only. b/ Country of origin not available.

ARGENTINE 1941-42 POTATO PRODUCTION LARGEST ON RECORD . . .

The 1941-42 preliminary forecast of potato production in Argentina is 51,333,000 bushels as compared with 38,610,000 bushels in 1940-41 and 39,603,300 bushels in 1939-40 according to information recently released by the Argentine Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics. The report states that of the 51,333,000 bushels, about 11,000,000 bushels are considered unmarketable.

ARGENTIA: Production of potatoes by Provinces and Territories, 1941-42

Province	Production
	<u>Bushels</u>
Buenos Aires	20,016,600
Sante Fe	18,333,300
Mendoza and San Juan	6,233,300
Tucumán, Salta, and Jujuy	3,190,000
Rio Negro and Neuquen	2,053,300
Other Provinces and Territories	1,356,600
Total	51,183,100

Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics.

There has been a heavy increase in acreage planted to potatoes during the past year. Some damage to the crop has been reported, but this is offset by the heavy plantings. The forecast includes the areas where two crops are produced per year, and some additional damage may be expected.

ARGENTIA: Estimated production of potatoes, 1936-37 to 1940-41

Year	Production
	<u>Bushels</u>
1936-37	8,006,000
1937-38	34,905,700
1938-39	31,173,600
1939-40 <u>a/</u>	39,270,000
1940-41 <u>a/</u>	38,610,000
Average 1936-37 to 1940-41	30,403,900
Average 1931-32 to 1940-41	29,828,100

Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics. a/ Preliminary.

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L I V E S T O C K A N D A N I M A L P R O D U C T SARGENTINE HOG FEEDINGEXTREMELY PROFITABLE . . .

The hog situation in Argentina continues to be characterized by high average prices, record receipts, steadily increasing average weights, and by very profitable market production operations due to the extremely low price of corn. The general trend of the hog population continues upward. An increasing number of gilts and sows are being kept for breeding purposes, and it is expected that the available supplies of pork will continue to increase for some time.

The price of corn continues at a very low level. The price of unshelled corn in cribs in producing areas is reported at 6.75 to 13.50 cents per 100 pounds, and of shelled corn delivered to nonproducing areas at 33.76 to 40.51 cents per 100 pounds. Practically the entire 1941 corn crop remains unused on farms, with virtually no outlet other than for fuel and limited feeding operations. The large 1942 crop will further increase the hog surplus now existing.

BUENOS AIRES: Price per 100 pounds of hogs and
of corn and hog-corn ratio, by months
October 1939 - December 1941

Month	Hog price			Corn price			Ratio		
	1939- 40	1940- 41	1941- 42	1939- 40	1940- 41	1941- 42	1939- 40	1940- 41	1941- 42
	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Dol- lars	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
October .	5.54	3.78	4.86	0.96	0.45	a/0.24	5.8	8.0	20.0
November.	5.54	3.78	4.73	0.97	0.42	a/0.24	5.7	8.9	19.5
December.	5.81	3.65	4.46	0.95	0.39	a/0.24	6.1	9.2	18.3
January .	6.21	3.78	4.32	0.84	-	-	7.4	-	-
February.	6.08	4.73	4.46	0.71	-	-	8.5	-	-
March ...	5.54	4.59	b/4.73	0.70	-	-	7.9	-	-
April ...	4.86	4.32	-	0.58	-	-	7.7	-	-
May	4.73	4.32	-	0.58	-	-	8.1	-	-
June	4.32	4.32	-	0.55	-	-	7.8	-	-
July	4.05	4.59	-	0.58	-	-	6.9	-	-
August...	3.78	4.73	-	0.57	-	-	6.7	-	-
September	3.78	4.73	-	0.54	-	-	7.0	-	-

Revista de la Asociacion Argentina de Criadores de Cerdos and Boletin de Estadistica Agropecuaria, Ministry of Agriculture.

a/ Approximated.

b/ Preliminary.

Hog marketings in Argentina, during the first quarter of 1942, were 130 percent higher than January-March 1939; 103 percent higher than January-March 1940, and 39 percent higher than January-March 1941. These large receipts occurred during the 3 months prior to the heavy marketing season, which begins in April and ends in August. It is forecast that at least 2 million head will be marketed for the present calendar year.

ARGENTIA: Monthly hog marketings, by months,
January 1939 - March 1942

Month	1939	1940	1941	1942
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
January	41,200	51,200	78,600	118,300
February	50,700	66,200	83,100	109,100
March	71,900	68,000	109,100	a/ 149,800
April	81,300	74,000	109,100	-
May	71,400	83,500	123,000	-
June	89,900	78,400	123,000	-
July	101,600	77,900	121,200	-
August	84,000	78,300	111,900	-
September.....	77,600	84,500	137,000	-
October	68,200	86,500	149,400	-
November	65,200	77,600	132,600	-
December	66,200	80,200	133,100	-
Total	869,200	906,300	1,411,300	b/ 377,200

Compiled from Revista de la Asociacion Argentina de Criadores de Cerdos.

a/ Preliminary

b/ January-March only.

Weights of hogs received by packers are approximately 10 percent higher than a year ago, the average weight now being around 245 pounds per head. Argentine packers desire hogs weighing from 185 to 255 pounds, but the great amounts of cheap corn available to feeders indicate a tendency to feed to heavier weights. There has been virtually no discrimination against the heavier weights as yet, since the British contract provides an outlet for hogs weighing up to 330 pounds. Hogs of heavier weights yield a greater percentage of meat at a slightly more economical cost, and this is what the British have stipulated, in spite of their preference for pork from smaller hogs.

Exports of the leading pork products for the first quarter of 1942 are more than double the exports for the same period in 1941. This increase was brought about by the outlet provided by the current British contract to take 88 million pounds of frozen boneless pork during the year ending September 30, 1942. Exports of all kinds of pork to all countries during the period 1935-1939 averaged 55 million pounds.

ARGENTINA: Exports of pork and lard, 1939-1941,
and first quarter, 1942.

Date	Pork				Total	Lard
	Chilled	Frozen	Salted	Other		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1939	26	13,871	4,131	10,262	28,290	8,585
1940	20	3,408	1,116	1,995	6,539	5,928
1941	9	68,279	1,431	3,188	72,907	18,675
1st quarter ...	2	10,126	353	600	11,081	2,793
2nd quarter ...	2	14,330	377	544	15,252	4,747
3rd quarter ...	-	20,582	183	741	21,506	4,612
4th quarter ...	5	23,241	518	1,303	25,067	6,523
1942						
1st quarter ...	-	24,110	485	999	25,594	10,487

Argentine Bureau of Statistics.

HOG SLAUGHTER IN BRAZIL

EXPECTED TO INCREASE . . .

A larger supply of finished hogs for slaughter is expected in Brazil for the season April-October 1942 as compared with last year. Present high prices for hogs and a good corn crop in southern Brazil will tend toward increased hog production, although a deterring factor will be losses from disease, which is particularly prevalent in one of the leading hog-producing States - Rio Grande do Sul.

The important hog-producing areas in Brazil lie in the southern States from Minas Gerais southward to Rio Grande do Sul. About 70 per cent of Brazil's total number of swine are found in the following States according to the Ministry of Agriculture:

State	Number in 1939
Minas Gerais	6,378,000
Rio Grande do Sul	4,109,700
Sao Paulo (1938)	3,415,746
Santa Catarina	1,401,500
Paraná	1,277,500
Total	16,582,446
Other States	6,760,763
Total for Brazil	23,343,209

The hog-raising industry in Southern Brazil is to a large extent in the hands of small peasant farmers, largely of German and Italian extraction, residing in the "colonias" of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Paraná. Their farms are small, and only a few head of hogs are raised by each family. The hogs are almost entirely lard types, of

The surplus pork-producing areas in Brazil, which ship meat to deficit areas in the country and also for export, are confined almost entirely to the four southern States of Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, Paraná, and Santa Catarina. Most of the hog production in Minas Gerais goes to local consumption or to slaughter in the Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo markets. The important packing plants as well as a great number of small slaughterers and processors of pork products, are located in these southern States. The plants located in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Paraná draw their slaughter supplies from within their respective States, while the plants in Sao Paulo receive their hogs from Paraná and as far south as Santa Catarina. Production in Sao Paulo has declined in the past few years, since much of the land has been diverted to cotton.

Hog slaughter under federal inspection has averaged about 1,500,000 head in the past few years, and this, plus the average slaughter of 1,950,000 head in municipal abattoirs, gives a combined slaughter of about 3,450,000 head annually. This figure does not take into account slaughter on farms and in private establishments in the interior of the country, which may account for a number equal to that of the combined federal and municipal slaughter.

The increase in slaughter after 1938, as shown in the following table, does not represent a net increase in total slaughter but rather the results of the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture to bring a greater part of the total kill, particularly in small lard-producing establishments in the southern States, under federal inspection.

Brazil: Hog slaughter under federal inspection, by States,
1936-1941

State	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941 a/
	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>	1,000 <u>head</u>
Rio Grande do Sul	295	367	621	856	706	634
Paraná	181	131	183	182	219	b/ 475
Sao Paulo	288	260	283	318	317	320
Santa Catarina	102	135	164	192	194	c/
Minas Gerais	87	99	125	67	103	95
Rio de Janeiro	16	20	18	15	13	21
Total	969	1,012	1,394	1,630	1,552	1,545

Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes Santa Catarina. c/ Included under Paraná.

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Brazil's exports of pork products have never reached large proportions and have been subject to considerable fluctuations and shifts between items, depending on domestic demand in relation to supply and on the situation in export markets. Exports of frozen pork have reached high levels, due to increased British demands, while exports of lard, which went largely to Germany in recent years, dropped in 1941. Lard exports have been prohibited since October 2, 1941, because of shortage in supplies for domestic consumption. This shortage is partly due to reduced imports of olive oil and heavy exports of cottonseed oil.

BRAZIL: Exports of pork and pork products, 1936-1941

Year	Frozen pork	Canned pork	Pickled pork	Hams	Smoked bacon	Pickled bellies	Fat back pickled	Lard	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1936 ..	1,281	0	0	0	55	a/	a/	18,122	19,458
1937 ..	2,172	2,167	525	46	22	a/	a/	725	5,657
1938 ..	3,754	2,665	1,821	90	181	31	207	3,340	12,089
1939 ..	2,052	2,044	4,162	395	7	626	4,619	12,326	26,231
1940 ..	11,418	1,142	1,497	439	18	351	2,471	10,218	27,554
Average	4,136	1,603	1,601	194	57	b/	335	b/ 2,432	18,198
1941 c/	10,657	994	2	68	15	46	1,016	761	13,559

American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

a/ Included under bacon. b/ 3-year average. c/ Preliminary.

BRAZIL: Exports of pork and pork products by destination, 1941 a/

Country	Frozen pork	Canned pork	Hams	Smoked bacon	Pickled bellies	Fat back pickled	Lard
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Great Britain ..	10,650	527	-	-	-	-	-
United States ..	-	2	11	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	b/ 992	b/ 554
Spain	-	-	-	-	46	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Dutch Antilles .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana ..	-	-	18	7	-	-	-
British Guiana .	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Trinidad	-	419	17	4	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Others	-	46	15	2	-	-	c/ 119
Total	10,657	994	68	15	46	1,016	761

American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. a/ Preliminary. b/ During the early part of the year. c/ 79,366 pounds went to Colombia.

AUSTRALIAN POULTRY INDUSTRY

UNPROFITABLE IN 1941

Poultry farmers in Australia found 1941 an unfavorable season, due to high costs and low prices for eggs. It was necessary to export practically the entire exportable egg surplus to the United Kingdom in the form of whole-egg powder because of the lack of refrigerated space. Eleven egg-drying plants were transferred to Australia from Shanghai, but a lag in the effective operation of these plants caused a surplus of eggs awaiting processing. The money spent on cold storage and cases reduced the returns to producers.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING DEHYDRATED BUTTER

New Zealand is now sending dehydrated butter overseas. Less than a year ago, a trial shipment was sent to Britain. Other shipments followed, each an improvement on the other, until a process was evolved whereby butter could be dehydrated in its pure fat content and transported at ordinary temperatures on board ship, provided it is not touched by light or air. The dehydrated product is mixed with water and salt to become normal butter again.

ICELANDIC SHEEP- AND LAMBSKINS NEED MARKET . . .

Production of sheep- and lambskins in Iceland in 1941 amounted to 550,000 pieces. All of these are unsold, and producers and exporters are experiencing great difficulty in finding a market. Prior to the outbreak of war, the chief markets for Icelandic sheep- and lambskins were Germany, Denmark, and England. British purchasers took over most of the Icelandic 1941 output, but the price they offered failed to meet the cost of production. The British Government, however, provided for the payment to Iceland of 200,000 pounds sterling as compensation. This brought the total price up to 27 cents per pound on green salted skins, f.o.b. Icelandic ports.

During 1941, Iceland exported 475,000 green salted sheep- and lambskins to England, 11,000 skins to the United States at 19 cents per pound, c.i.f. New York, 10,000 skins to Canada, and 52,000 pickled pelts to the United States at \$7.00 per dozen, c.i.f. New York. In 1940 production of 527,202 skins plus stocks from the previous year brought the total exported to 548,000 skins. British purchasers are now offering only 17 cents per pound for green salted sheep- and lambskins. The British Government will no longer subsidize the marketing of produce, the market value of which fails to cover the cost of production.

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FUNCTION OF COMMODITY MARKETING BOARDS
IN THE CONTROL OF PRICES IN
THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1/ . . .

Control over prices received by farmers for agricultural crops produced in the Union of South Africa is exercised by commodity marketing control boards or other marketing organizations representing producers. These boards have aided agricultural producers under hazardous marketing conditions through the adjustment of prices to meet increased costs of production, and by providing machinery for facilitating movements of surpluses. Assistance is given to domestic processing for the purpose of increasing absorption of farm products, and long-time international sales agreements are made for disposal of surpluses abroad.

The Marketing Act of 1937, as amended in 1938 and 1941, authorizes the establishment of Marketing Control Boards under the Minister of Agriculture with jurisdiction over grading, processing, distribution, and sale of the commodities involved. At the present time the marketing of the following products takes place through control boards operating under the Marketing Act: (1) corn and corn products, (2) wheat and wheat products, (3) dried fruit, (4) deciduous fruit, (5) citrus fruit, (6) tobacco, (7) dairy products, and (8) chicory. The marketing of meat products, condensed milk, and sugar is also controlled, but under organizations outside of the Marketing Act.

Corn

By law, all corn except that for seed purposes must be sold to organizations or individuals registered with the Maize Control Board, and the buyer must pay a levy to the Control Board. The world market price and the actual cost of production to the farmer are the two major factors considered in establishing the amount of levy to be paid from year to year. The price received by the farmer is the world market price plus a stipulated amount from the levy. Due consideration, in determination of the amount of the levy, is given to the costs incurred by small operators.

A rebate on the levy is allowed to stockfeeders and manufacturers to encourage consumption of maize, and the Board may refund levies to exporters in order to make exportation remunerative. The Board is also permitted to buy maize in the open market in case domestic prices fall below a given level. The present price being paid to the farmer at his nearest railway siding is the equivalent of about 70 cents per bushel for No. 1 white corn, while the subsidy on 1939-40 exports is estimated to have been the equivalent of 22.4 cents per bushel at the present rate of exchange.

1/ Information presented here on the respective commodity schemes is largely taken from report of Wm. P. Wright, American consul, Johannesburg.

Wheat

The Wheat Control Board has very broad powers over imports and domestic sales that create a virtual wheat monopoly. The Wheat Board is the sole purchaser of wheat grown in the Union. It not only pays a stipulated price to the producer but also fixes the retail prices for wheat, flour, and bread.

Because of increased costs of production the current prices paid to producers are approximately 22 percent above the pre-war level. In order, however, to keep the cost of living as low as possible the Government announced that the increase over pre-war costs of wheat production, milling, and baking would be met by payments from general revenue.

Dried Fruit

The Dried Fruit Marketing Scheme, which came into operation on December 1, 1938, for the purpose of regulating the production and sale of dried fruits, regulates domestic sales and also has supervision of all exports. An equalization fund has been accumulated from a levy on all dried fruit procured from producers, and on all exported, which is used to compensate producers who export, by direction of the Dried Fruit Board, to markets where the return is below the price paid by the British Ministry of Food.

Fresh Deciduous Fruit

The Deciduous-Fruit Regulatory Scheme was promulgated on October 6, 1939, as an emergency measure to protect producers from the collapse of prices. The scheme is administered by the Deciduous Fruit Board, which is empowered to regulate the flow of table fruit to the eight principal urban centers of the Union, and to borrow and advance funds to farmers for production and processing. The fruit is distributed in regulated quantities to the market centers, where it is sold at auction. On these controlled markets fruit may not be sold unless graded and packed in accord with standards prescribed by the Board.

Citrus Fruits

Prior to the beginning of the present war, the marketing of citrus-fruits in the Union of South Africa was handled by cooperative organizations. Effective January 1, 1940, the South African Citrus Scheme became operative, providing for a Citrus Control Board, also invested with authority to borrow money for advancement of loans to the growers, to control domestic marketing in the principal industrial centers, and to regulate exports. Domestic prices are regulated by controlling the amount of fruit supplied to each marketing area. Since the local market accounts for only 20 percent of production, most of

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which is not suited for export, price-fixing or control of the home market plays little part in the final remuneration to the producer.

Tobacco

All sales of tobacco are made through agents of the Tobacco Control Board, chief of which are the tobacco cooperatives. At the time of delivery, preliminary classifications are made and 75 percent of the amount due is paid at once to the farmer. Total proceeds are pooled and at the end of the season, after the final accounting is made, producers are paid in full in proportion to each class and grade supplied.

Domestic prices are maintained considerably above those on world markets by payment of a bounty on the exportable surpluses. Encouragement or discouragement of production of the types desired is effected through the fixation of prices payable to producers. In order to encourage increased production of the light grades and to take care of the increased cost of production, the present wartime price has been raised 15 percent on the better grades of flue- and light air-cured varieties, and 7.5 percent on the darker types.

Dairy Products

Though the dairy industry in the Union has been under partial control for many years the current comprehensive marketing scheme, which applies to the entire Union, only became operative in the latter part of 1940. The Dairy Industry Control Board possesses authority to fix internal prices, determine grades, establish marketing pools, and to regulate exports. Its activities extend to creamery butter, "factory cream", process cheese, and farm cheese, but have not been extended to fresh milk. Creamery butter sold locally or exported may be marketed only through the Board. Export losses are remunerated from levies imposed on the sale of cheese and butter, whether imported or produced locally. As a wartime measure, retail milk prices have been prescribed by the Price Controller for certain of the principal municipal centers.

Chicory

Having acquired a taste for coffee blended with chicory, South African consumers require approximately 5,000,000 pounds of chicory annually, about 95 percent of which is produced domestically. A Chicory Control Scheme came into operation January 1, 1940, under which all chicory is marketed through the Chicory Control Board. A graduated sales levy is imposed, which is increased in proportion to the increased production of the individual growers in order to keep production within desired limits. The price paid to growers for root chicory, and the selling price to manufacturers and coffee blenders are fixed by the Control Board.

UNITED STATES-PERUVIAN TRADE AGREEMENT . . .

Mutual concessions on agricultural foods and fibers constitute an important feature of the reciprocal trade agreement concluded between the United States and Peru at Washington on May 7. The agreement, which will become effective 30 days following its proclamation by the President of the United States and by the President of Peru (or following the later one of the two proclamations) will continue in force for 2 years and may be renewed for a longer period.

The agricultural products on which Peru grants concessions to the United States in the agreement are oats prepared as a foodstuff; certain canned vegetables; fresh apples, pears, and plums; walnuts, a variety of dried and canned fruits; wheat flour; and flour of oats, rye, corn, rice and farina. Peruvian imports of these products from the United States in 1940 amounted to about \$199,500 in value (1,231,000 soles). ^{1/} Peruvian imports of all products from the United States on which concessions are received - including such nonagricultural products as typewriters, calculating machines, trucks and automobiles, machinery of various kinds, plate glass, certain pharmaceutical specialties, and motion picture films - were valued at an estimated \$7,068,000 in 1940 and constituted about 26 percent of all Peruvian imports from the United States that year.

Agricultural products on which the United States grants concessions to Peru are processed pyrethrum (or insect flowers) and derris, tube (or tuba) root not containing alcohol; processed barbasco (or cube) root not containing alcohol; coca leaves; sugar; ginger root (except the unground); long-staple (1-1/8 inches or more in length) cotton; hemp and hemp tow; hackled hemp; and alpaca, llama, and vicuna hair. Duty reductions are made on these products. Concessions in the form of binding existing duties also are granted to Peru on flax including tow, noils, and straw. And finally, concessions in the form of bindings on the duty-free entry list are made on crude pyrethrum not containing alcohol; cinchona and similar barks; coffee; ^{2/} crude or unmanufactured barbasco root, oiticica oils (expressed or extracted); quinine sulphate and cinchona bark derivatives; unground ginger root not preserved or candied, tamarinds; and raw goat- and kidskins. All of these commodities, except crude pyrethrum, oiticica oils, and raw goat- and kidskins, had been bound on the free list in previous agreements. United States imports of all agricultural products from Peru on which concessions are made were valued in 1940 at about \$2,548,000. Imports of all products on which concessions are granted in the agreement - agricultural and nonagricultural - were valued in 1940 at \$3,979,000. This was 26 percent of all United States imports for consumption from Peru that year.

^{1/} Peruvian sole figures in this article have been converted into United States currency at the rate of 16.21 cents to the sole.

^{2/} This action does not affect coffee imported into Puerto Rico.

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Concessions Received by the United States

The concessions which the United States receives on agricultural products are shown in the table below. Except for those on wheat flour and fresh fruits, all these concessions consist of reductions in Peruvian duties ranging from 33-1/3 percent to 50 percent each.

PERU: Concessions made on agricultural imports
from the United States

Commodity (abbreviated description)	Ordinary rates of Peruvian duty per gross kilogram a/		Treatment or extent of reduction in agreement	Imports from United States 1940
	Before agreement	Under agreement		
	<u>Soles</u>	<u>Soles</u>		<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Oats prepared as a food- stuff in containers of not more than 2 kilograms net weight.	0.06	0.04	33-1/3 percent reduction	21
Canned asparagus, soups, baked beans, and corn.	0.24	0.12	50 percent reduction	b/ 23
Fresh apples	0.02	Free (Sept.-Feb.)))
Fresh pears	0.02	Free (July-Dec.)) Seasonal)
Fresh plums	0.02	Free (May-Oct.)) exemption	c/ 10
) from duty)
Walnuts	0.072	0.036	50 percent reduction	d/ 15
Dried fruits in boxes ..	0.30	0.15	50 percent reduction	13
Dried fruits in other containers (including shelled nuts).	0.54	0.27	50 percent	3
Dried fruits, stoned or cut.	0.36	0.18	50 percent reduction	7
Canned fruits	0.30	0.15	50 percent reduction	21
Wheat flour	0.05	0.05	Bound	83
Flour of oats, rye, corn, rice and farina, in containers of not more than 2 kilograms net weight.	0.072	0.04	46 percent reduction	3

a/ Because some of these rates would be such a small fraction of a cent a pound, if converted into United States equivalents, no conversions are made, but a kilogram is 2.2046 pounds and a Peruvian sole, \$0.1621.

b/ Includes all canned vegetables and legumes. c/ Includes all fresh fruits. d/ Estimated.

The concession on wheat flour consists of a binding of the existing moderate duty, which together with supplementary charges amounted in 1940 to only about 28 percent ad valorem. That on fresh apples, pears, and plums consists of allowing these commodities to enter Peru free of duty for a stipulated season each year, during which season our fruit exports to that country normally are at their greatest.

Concessions Granted by the United States

Except for those concessions which bind certain commodities on the free list - already referred to above - the principal agricultural concessions which the United States grants to Peru are shown in the following table. The concessions on flax (including tow, noils, and straw) consists simply of binding the existing rates of duty, which previously had been reduced in the agreements with Canada and the United Kingdom (effective January 1, 1939) by the maximum amount permitted in the Trade Agreements Act.

The duty reductions on processed pyrethrum, barbasco root, coca leaves, and ginger root concern products which tend to complement - rather than to compete with - our own national economy. American agriculture is more interested in the concessions on alpaca, llama, and vicuña hair, and on sugar and long-staple cotton.

UNITED STATES: Principal concessions on agricultural imports from Peru (Exclusive of bindings on the duty-free list)

Commodity (abbreviated description)	United States duty		Treatment or extent of reduction in agreement	1940 imports for consumption a/	
	Before agreement	Under agreement		From Peru	Total
				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Pyrethrum or insect flowers, and derris, tube or tuba root, processed, not containing alcohol.	10 percent ad valorem	5 percent ad valorem	50 percent reduction	-	b/ 1
Barbasco or cube root, processed, not containing alcohol.	5 or 10 percent ad valorem c/	5 percent ad valorem	c/	-	86
Coca leaves	10 cents per pound	5 cents per pound	50 percent reduction	116	156
Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses ...and all mixtures containing sugar and water ...	\$1.875 per 100 lb. of 96° sugar	\$0.9375 per 100 lb. of 96° sugar	50 percent reduction	716	1,441

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UNITED STATES: Principal concessions on agricultural imports
from Peru - Continued

(Exclusive of bindings on the duty-free list)

Commodity (abbreviated description)	United States duty		Treatment or extent of reduction in agreement	1940 imports for consumption a/	
	Before agreement	Under agreement		From Peru	Total
				1,000 <u>dollars</u>	1,000 <u>dollars</u>
Ginger root, candied or otherwise prepared or preserved.	20 percent ad valorem	10 percent ad valorem	50 percent reduction	-	144
Ginger root, not preserved or candied.	5 cents per lb.	2.5 cents per lb.	50 percent reduction	-	-
Cotton, having a staple length of 1-1/8 inches or more	7 cents per lb.	3.5 cents per lb.	50 percent reduction	105	4,241
Hemp and hemp tow	2 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.	50 percent reduction	-	79
Hackled hemp	3.5 cents per lb.	1.75 cents per lb.	50 percent reduction	-	36
Alpaca, llama, and vicuña hair:					
In the grease or washed.	34 cents per lb.	18 cents per lb.	47 percent reduction	d/1,003	d/1,046
Scoured	37 cents per lb.	21 cents per lb.	43 percent reduction	-	d/ 178
On the skin	32 cents per lb.	16 cents per lb.	50 percent reduction	-	-
Sorted or matchings if not scoured.	35 cents per lb.	19 cents per lb.	46 percent reduction	-	d/ 8
Flax straw	\$1.50 per ton e/	\$1.50 per ton	Bound	-	-
Flax, not hackled	3/4 cent per lb. f/	3/4 cent per lb.	Bound	54	1,005
Flax, hackled, incl. "dressed line"	1.5 cents per lb. g/	1.5 cents per lb.	Bound	-	555
Flax tow and noils ...	1/2 cent per lb. h/	1/2 cent per lb.	Bound	17	615

a/ Preliminary.

b/ No imports of dorris or tuba root.

c/ The duty on ground barbasco or cube root was reduced from 10 to 5 percent ad valorem in the agreement with Venezuela, effective December 16, 1939.

d/ Includes hair of Cashmere goat, alpaca, Angora rabbit, and other like animals.

e/ Reduced from \$3 per ton in Canadian agreement, effective January 1, 1939.

f/ Reduced from 1.5 cents per pound in United Kingdom agreement, effective January 1, 1939.

g/ Reduced from 3 cents per pound in United Kingdom agreement.

h/ Reduced from 1 cent per pound in United Kingdom agreement.

The agreement reduces the duties on alpaca, llama, and vicuña hair by amounts ranging from 43 percent to 50 percent, depending upon the condition in which it is imported. None of this hair is produced domestically. Apparent consumption in 1939 was less than 1 percent of that of apparel wool.

Sugar

The agreement also reduces the duty on sugar from all full-duty countries by 50 percent - from \$1.875 per 100 pounds of 96° sugar to \$0.9375. This pre-agreement rate from full-duty countries in 1939 was equivalent to 137 percent ad valorem.

Since the passage of the Jones-Costigan Act in 1934, imports of sugar into the United States have been regulated by quotas. The quota established for entries from Peru averaged 5,711 short tons (raw value) annually during the 4-year period 1937-1940. Due to the fact that Peru was given the opportunity of filling certain portions of unfilled full-duty quotas established for other foreign countries and the Philippine Islands, actual imports from Peru, however, amounted to 53,682 short tons in 1937, 56,256 tons in 1938, 38,599 tons in 1939, and 13,250 tons in 1940. All import quotas on sugar (as provided in Title II of the Sugar Act of 1937) were suspended by the President on April 13, 1942, in order to make additional supplies of sugar potentially available during the emergency. For as long a period as the import quotas are held in abeyance, the present reduction in duty is expected to encourage foreign producers to export to the United States.

Long-Staple Cotton (1-1/8 inches or more in length of staple)

Prior to 1930, long-staple cotton entered this country free of duty. In the Tariff Act of 1930 the duty was fixed at 7 cents a pound. In the agreement this duty is reduced to 3.5 cents a pound.

The agreement does not increase the annual over-all amount (45,656,420 pounds) of long-staple cotton - established and effectuated by Presidential proclamation on September 20, 1939, pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 - that is permitted to enter the United States. In fact, it specifically reserves the right of this Government to maintain or impose quotas in connection with governmental efforts designed to control production, market supply, or prices of like domestic articles. It does, however, bind this Government to request the United States Tariff Commission to make an investigation, under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to determine whether it would be possible at this time to terminate the existing quota allocations by countries, while leaving the quota for total imports at the present figure of 45,656,420 pounds.

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Under the existing quota arrangements, Peru, for example, is permitted to enter only 2,056,299 pounds of cotton (4,113 bales of 500 pounds each); and other foreign countries likewise are restricted to stipulated amounts - all of which add up to the over-all quota of 45,656,420 pounds (about 91,300 bales of 500 pounds).

Should the Tariff Commission, after its investigation, conclude that it is possible to delete these country allocations from the over-all quota and the President issue a proclamation to this effect, Peru and other countries individually no longer would be guaranteed a specified part of the United States long-staple market. Each country would be free to compete to the best of its ability for as much of the over-all quota as it could get in any one quota year (beginning September 20). Once that quota was filled, all entries would cease until the next quota year.

One further point deserves mention in connection with the agreement concession on long-staple cotton. The United States Department of Agriculture announced on April 24, that, acting through the Commodity Credit Corporation, it had agreed to purchase up to 200,000 bales of Peru's 1942 cotton crop, the quantity approximating the 1942 surplus. It was agreed, further, that the United States would purchase the surplus of each succeeding crop for the duration of the war.

Long-staple cotton is Peru's most important export crop, accounting in 1940 for well over half (value) of that country's total agricultural exports. Because of its uniformity, roughness, and tensile strength, it is particularly suitable for the manufacture of underwear, part-wool textiles, cotton duck, and other strong fabrics. Production in 1941-42 was estimated tentatively at 339,453 bales (478 pounds), although it averaged 378,498 bales annually during the 5-year period 1934-35 to 1938-39.

Ordinarily only about 10 percent of the crop is consumed domestically, the remainder being exported for the most part to Europe and the Orient. Under war conditions, however, these foreign markets are virtually closed. As Peruvian production centers in the irrigated valleys of the arid coastal plain - and this area is limited by marginal factors of production - there appears to be little possibility of a material expansion taking place in the acreage planted to cotton.

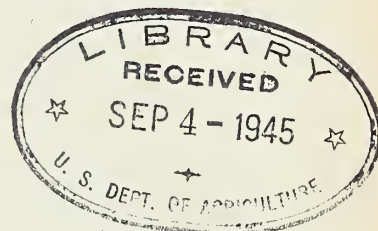
United States production of long-staple cotton during the 1937-1939 period averaged about 840,000 bales (500 pounds each). This was about 6 percent of the domestic production of all staple lengths (14,235,000 bales) during this pre-war period.

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serve **FOREIGN CROPS**
and **MARKETS**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
JULY-MARCH 1941-42

May 22, 1942

Supplement to issue of

May 11, 1942

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Note: Except as otherwise noted, all trade figures in this publication are compiled from publications and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
JULY-MARCH, 1941-42

The fiscal year reached its three-quarter mark at the end of March 1942, with agricultural exports totaling 695 million dollars as against 241 million dollars in the corresponding period of the previous year, when they had for months been at the lowest levels on record. Two major forces have shaped the course of exports and of imports since July 1941. The first was the lend-lease program, which, although inaugurated in April, did not become fully significant for agricultural exports until 2 or 3 months thereafter. The second was the declaration of war by the United States in December, and the subsequent changes in the direction and content of the foreign trade in agricultural products.

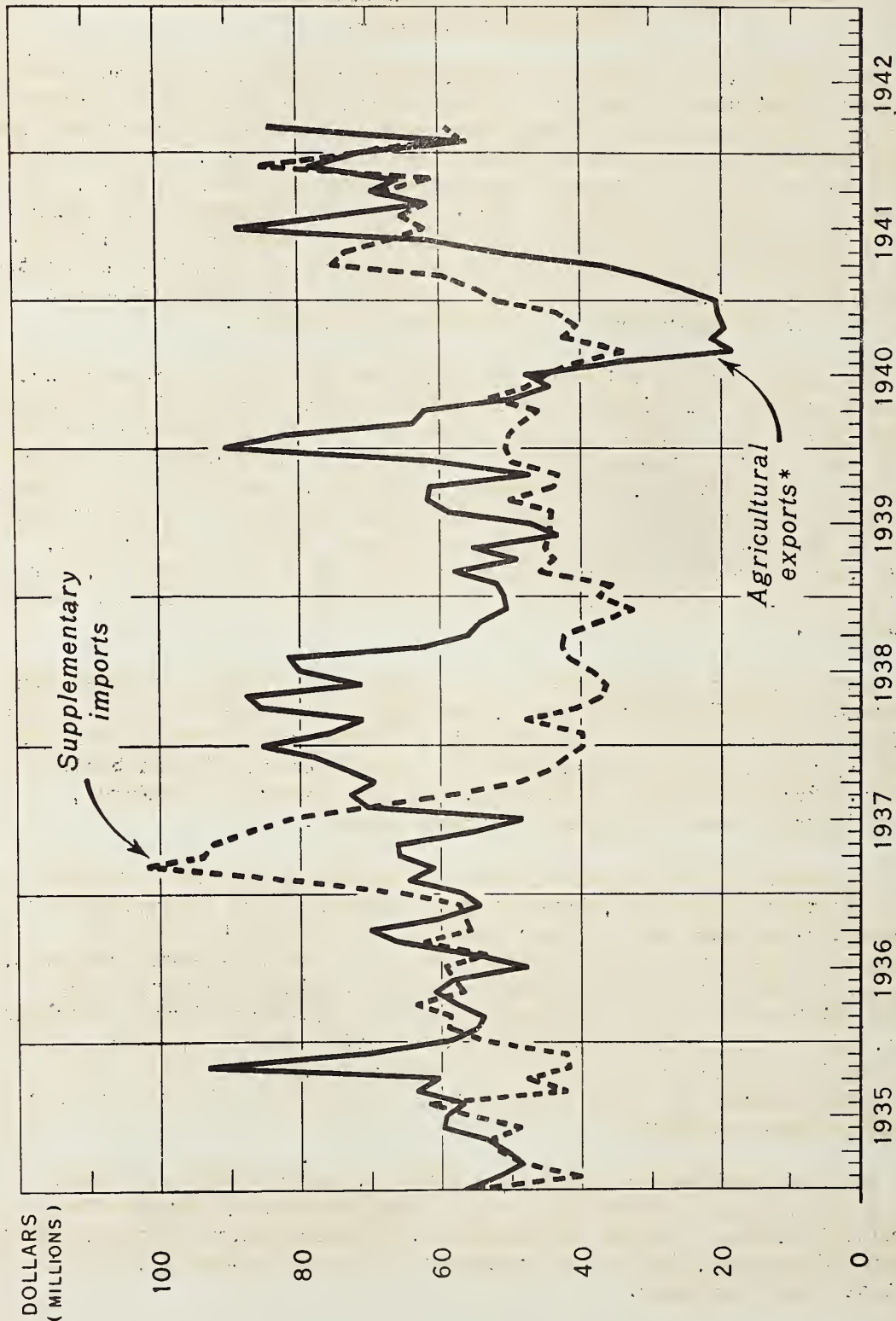
The rapid rate of increase in exports which the Lend-Lease Act produced from July to December was checked to some extent in the January-March period by the effects of the entry of the United States into the war. In the 6 months, July-December, the index of farm exports averaged 53, but in the 3 months, January-March, only 37. A portion of this decline may be attributed to the normal seasonal movement in exports, and much of it was due to the drop in cotton exports alone. There was, however, an appreciable decline not ascribable to these factors, for which the war, and particularly the resulting shipping situation, were responsible.

March figures for exports in many instances showed a considerable improvement over February figures, encouraging the belief that the particularly severe disruption in shipping in January and February may have been only a temporary consequence of the entry of the United States into the war. Pork and tobacco exports were on the increase in March, and lard exports were the highest in many years.

The effect of the entry of the United States into the war has been as marked on imports, both of supplementary and of complementary agricultural products, as on farm exports. The quantity index of supplementary imports, which averaged 119 in the July-December period, averaged only 96 in the January-March period. Complementary imports stood at 122 between July and December and at 104 from January through March. The latter group was supported by coffee imports, which, if the usual decline occurs as the quota year advances, may in coming months reveal more clearly the sharp drop due to the decline in rubber, cocoa, and manila-fiber imports.

For the July-March period as a whole, compared with the same period a year ago, the quantity index of supplementary farm imports advanced 18 points, or about 20 percent. Complementary imports, however, declined 30 points, also the equivalent of about 20 percent, from the level of a year earlier.

VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
UNITED STATES, 1935-42



* ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, adjusted for seasonal variation, March 1942, with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	March			1941-42					
	1939	1940	1941	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<u>January 1924 - December 1929 = 100</u>									
<u>EXPORTS</u>									
All agricultural commodities <u>a/</u>	68	66	27	59	51	50	39	30	39
Cotton fiber, including linters	55	72	16	14	13	7	6	6	7
All commodities except cotton	81	59	36	101	86	90	71	53	68
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	106	93	51	93	36	39	39	27	39
Fruits	152	80	41	51	63	96	79	39	44
Wheat and wheat flour	99	59	33	20	13	18	27	23	26
Grains, other than wheat and flour	75	57	35	97	71	80	49	25	29
Pork, cured	24	4	3	162	129	65	65	49	56
Lard, including noutral ..	31	29	34	96	82	59	40	51	117
<u>IMPORTS</u>									
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u>	97	92	125	129	127	145	103	101	78
Complementary <u>c/</u>	111	107	151	128	129	128	99	121	86
Supplementary <u>c/</u>	78	74	92	130	124	169	108	75	68
Sugar	60	59	76	101	85	151	86	44	42
Supplementary except sugar.	85	79	98	141	138	175	116	87	78
Wool, excl. free for carpets	43	96	232	431	453	511	263	222	266
Hides and skins	74	65	93	162	152	200	133	99	62
Dairy products	51	40	18	15	16	30	46	47	47
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	126	112	84	124	129	191	112	71	60
Grains, grain products, and feeds	92	115	94	84	86	137	99	60	72
Tobacco, leaf	77	66	83	90	76	78	70	61	70

a/ Based on 74 classifications.b/ Based on 122 classifications.

c/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42

Commodity or commodity group	July-March ^{a/}			
	1940-41	1941-42	1941-42 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports	241,362	695,366	+454,004	+188
Imports (supplementary)	412,363	590,415	+178,052	+43
<u>Exports (domestic)</u>				
Total exports of all commodities	2,881,232	4,526,175	+1,644,943	+57
Nonagricultural	2,639,870	3,830,809	+1,190,939	+45
Agricultural	241,362	695,366	+454,004	+188
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured	54,083	67,450	+13,367	+25
Agricultural, other than cotton .	187,279	627,916	+440,637	+235
Principal fruits and fruit prep	18,186	40,391	+22,205	+122
Tobacco, unmanufactured	26,893	54,260	+27,367	+102
Grains and flours	46,712	67,599	+20,887	+45
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	501	831	+330	+63
Pork and lard	12,494	118,142	+105,648	+846
Dairy products	17,257	97,129	+79,872	+463
Principal vegetables and prep .	9,678	33,101	+23,423	+242
Other agricultural products ...	55,558	216,463	+160,905	+290
<u>Imports (for consumption)</u>				
Total imports of all commodities	1,991,889	2,457,595	+465,706	+23
Nonagricultural	961,469	1,238,033	+276,566	+29
Complementary agricultural	618,057	629,145	+11,088	+2
Supplementary agricultural	412,363	590,415	+178,052	+43
Sugar, excluding beet	85,813	97,817	+12,004	+14
Principal vegetable oils, expressed	29,133	39,865	+10,742	+37
Hides and skins	38,120	66,396	+28,276	+74
Tobacco, unmanufactured	27,934	28,327	+393	+1
Flaxseed	6,632	15,569	+8,937	+135
Wool, unmfed., excl. free for carpets	67,968	110,835	+42,867	+63
Cattle, dutiable	12,509	18,487	+5,978	+48
Nuts and preparations	11,394	14,509	+3,115	+27
Cheese	3,301	2,545	-756	-23
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured	8,974	16,823	+7,849	+87
Beef, canned, including corned ..	4,425	14,006	+9,581	+217
Molasses	10,748	18,572	+7,824	+73
Principal feeds and fodders	8,216	7,477	-739	-9
Other supplementary agricultural.	97,196	139,187	+41,991	+43

^{a/} Corrected to May 2, 1942.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products,
July-March, 1941-42 with comparisons a/

Commodity or commodity group	July-March					Increase ⁽⁺⁾ or decrease (-) of 1941-42 from 9-year average
	9-year average					
	1930-31 to 1938-39	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	
<u>EXPORTS</u>						
	January 1924 - December 1929 = 100					
All agricultural commodities <u>b/</u>	73	64	73	24	48	-25
Cotton fiber, incl. linters .	88	50	91	16	14	-74
All commodities except cotton	59	76	55	32	79	+20
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	98	113	72	32	60	-38
Fruits	121	150	104	37	68	-53
Wheat and wheat flour	38	61	33	20	21	-17
Grains, other than wheat and flour	39	115	61	50	55	+16
Pork, cured	22	19	21	4	64	+42
Lard, including neutral ...	45	29	36	23	76	+31
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
All agricultural commodities <u>c/</u>	95	91	103	123	114	+19
Complementary <u>d/</u>	106	104	115	146	116	+10
Supplementary <u>d/</u>	79	75	87	93	111	+32
Sugar	70	61	79	78	66	-4
Supplementary except sugar .	82	80	89	99	128	+46
Wool, excl. free for carpets	43	42	118	261	381	+338
Hides and skins	66	70	76	93	126	+60
Dairy products	56	52	54	21	29	-27
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	113	119	103	92	113	0
Grains, grain products, and feeds	201	65	107	109	132	-69
Tobacco, leaf	72	75	73	79	80	+8

a/ Average of monthly index not adjusted for seasonal variation.

b/ Based on 74 classifications.

c/ Based on 122 classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade, monthly average,
1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports			
	All	Agricultural			All	Agricultural		
	commodi- ties	Total	Cotton, unmfd.	Agri., excl. cotton	commodi- ties	Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Monthly average	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1931-32	159.0	62.7	28.3	34.4	144.2	69.5	31.2	38.3
1932-33	117.8	49.1	27.0	22.1	97.3	51.1	23.5	27.6
1933-34	167.4	65.6	36.9	28.7	139.5	69.9	34.9	35.0
1934-35	173.8	55.7	27.8	27.9	149.1	77.8	41.5	36.3
1935-36	198.0	63.9	33.2	30.7	184.0	95.1	53.5	41.6
1936-37	232.6	61.0	31.9	29.1	241.0	128.1	72.3	55.8
1937-38	280.1	74.2	26.0	48.2	194.2	96.3	49.0	47.3
1938-39	240.4	56.9	14.9	42.0	173.2	83.2	40.5	42.7
1939-40	312.0	61.5	28.9	32.6	204.0	103.3	47.6	55.7
1940-41	330.5	29.2	5.6	23.6	234.1	122.9	52.3	70.6
1940								
January	360.6	97.2	59.9	37.3	234.6	123.1	50.7	72.4
February	339.0	80.3	44.3	36.0	190.2	100.1	50.3	49.8
March	343.1	60.2	26.2	34.0	206.6	107.7	48.8	58.9
April	315.4	47.2	20.8	26.4	203.1	105.7	46.0	59.7
May	316.5	35.0	12.7	22.3	203.9	105.0	52.9	52.1
June	343.7	30.7	8.2	22.5	205.3	99.7	48.0	51.7
1940-41 Prel.								
July	312.0	31.3	7.9	23.4	217.9	108.4	45.0	63.4
August	342.9	26.3	3.6	22.7	214.4	104.6	41.3	63.3
September ..	288.5	22.2	5.1	17.1	196.3	93.1	34.0	59.1
October	336.2	33.4	10.5	22.9	212.9	108.5	42.2	66.3
November ...	321.1	26.8	7.7	19.1	217.3	109.5	40.2	69.3
December ...	315.3	25.9	6.4	19.5	238.2	119.9	43.5	76.4
January	317.4	22.1	3.1	19.0	223.6	125.7	52.1	73.6
February ...	298.0	24.3	3.8	20.5	216.7	123.0	54.8	68.2
March	349.9	29.1	5.9	23.2	254.6	137.7	59.3	78.4
April	377.9	28.3	4.4	23.9	274.6	146.5	75.5	71.0
May	376.4	37.1	4.4	32.7	281.4	160.2	73.3	86.9
June	323.7	43.0	4.7	38.3	261.1	138.2	66.7	71.5
1941-42 Prel.								
July	355.2	58.7	4.5	54.2	264.4	134.3	62.0	72.3
August	442.3	55.0	5.8	49.2	273.8	133.9	65.3	68.6
September ..	413.4	73.9	15.1	58.8	264.9	117.9	61.3	56.6
October	647.5	108.5	12.7	95.8	292.3	145.3	68.9	76.4
November ...	481.6	89.5	12.3	77.0	276.2	137.0	60.7	76.3
December ...	635.2	99.4	5.9	93.5	338.3	168.6	85.2	83.4
January	473.5	76.2	3.9	72.3	256.1	134.6	71.0	63.6
February ...	474.9	54.2	3.3	50.9	239.5	128.7	56.9	71.8
March	602.5	80.0	4.1	75.9	252.0	119.3	59.1	60.2

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, adjusted for seasonal variation, January 1940 to date

Year and month	Domestic exports				Imports (for consumption) a/			
	All	Agricultural			All	Agricultural		
	commodi- ties b/	Total	Cotton, incl. linters	Total, except cotton	commodi- ties b/	Total	Supple- mentary	Comple- mentary
Year beginning								
July 1 - c/		January 1924 - December 1929 = 100						
1931-32	68	86	106	67	81	90	69	108
1932-33	54	75	102	50	68	79	60	94
1933-34	64	74	99	52	81	92	74	106
1934-35	61	49	60	38	83	90	83	97
1935-36	69	57	76	40	99	103	98	106
1936-37	76	51	68	36	118	116	118	115
1937-38	93	70	70	70	94	92	80	102
1938-39	86	57	43	70	90	91	77	102
1939-40	106	63	77	50	98	102	87	113
1940-41	110	25	15	34	111	128	104	146
1940								
January	116	92	130	56	111	113	92	129
February	110	91	124	60	88	94	89	98
March	112	66	72	59	95	92	74	107
April	104	60	74	46	94	97	71	116
May	105	47	54	40	95	102	86	114
June	115	41	38	44	97	102	88	112
1940-41 Prel.								
July	107	47	44	49	103	121	93	142
August	114	31	21	41	102	115	90	134
September ...	97	18	12	23	95	102	76	121
October	115	23	17	29	104	118	96	135
November	108	19	12	25	107	129	102	150
December	107	18	11	25	116	131	105	150
January	105	16	7	25	107	132	106	152
February	99	22	11	33	105	131	104	151
March	117	27	16	36	119	125	92	151
April	124	28	16	40	128	136	120	148
May	125	37	18	56	127	159	132	180
June	103	41	20	60	116	138	136	140
1941-42 Prel.								
July	110	54	19	86	118	136	139	134
August	135	46	24	66	121	131	150	116
September	125	48	24	70	115	107	130	89
October	192	59	14	101	123	129	130	128
November	139	51	13	86	115	127	124	129
December	182	50	7	90	139	145	169	128
January	126	39	6	71	104	103	108	99
February ...	124	30	6	53	96	101	75	121
March	160	39	7	68	98	78	68	86

a/ General imports prior to January 1, 1934. b/ Compiled from indexes prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Monthly indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation. c/ Average of unadjusted monthly indexes. d/ Not available.

EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32
to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940 to date

Year and month	Lard, includ- ing neutral	Hams and shoulders	Bacon and sides	Cotton, unmfd. (500-lb. bales)	Tobacco, leaf	
					Bright flue- cured	Dark- fired Ky. and Tenn.
Monthly average-	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1931-32	45,860	5,778	2,131	761	23,791	6,683
1932-33	47,155	5,934	1,475	739	22,472	5,304
1933-34	45,951	5,957	1,987	715	27,528	6,321
1934-35	18,950	5,380	999	444	20,373	5,297
1935-36	7,465	3,893	362	559	26,899	4,578
1936-37	8,643	3,271	332	505	25,220	4,274
1937-38	15,842	4,025	474	521	30,160	3,782
1938-39	19,956	4,894	1,105	323	30,208	3,970
1939-40	21,400	3,071	1,884	575	21,017	2,919
1940-41	15,592	1,467	629	107	11,293	965
1940						
January	27,988	6,299	6,002	1,125	28,246	2,037
February	25,133	3,569	2,848	849	13,540	1,458
March	20,654	654	574	500	26,787	1,840
April	18,849	577	1,776	385	9,707	4,042
May	14,889	845	650	250	21,009	7,180
June	12,697	662	351	175	12,880	6,121
1940-41 Prel.						
July	28,239	936	233	149	11,425	862
August	10,181	786	324	75	11,004	470
September	9,956	733	429	100	5,748	176
October	10,198	630	456	210	7,443	260
November	10,228	811	289	155	7,807	1,621
December	12,302	829	272	120	11,554	3,178
January	13,666	587	571	60	11,942	637
February	14,830	584	652	73	10,276	1,296
March	24,329	582	362	105	14,203	996
April	22,375	643	457	79	11,710	1,006
May	10,697	598	427	78	19,149	777
June	20,101	9,887	3,076	78	13,254	295
1941-42 Prel.						
July	53,819	11,328	3,724	65	23,470	929
August	44,634	7,515	1,997	84	18,944	875
September	46,976	5,385	6,858	199	21,361	775
October	56,583	4,007	35,809	169	52,648	1,004
November	42,579	17,622	17,982	176	16,643	859
December	42,280	7,805	7,044	83	19,251	383
January	35,384	3,336	16,476	48	14,100	568
February	39,317	3,002	11,420	39	8,095	300
March	84,481	5,012	13,585	46	11,400	570

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EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32
to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940 to date-Continued

Year and month	Wheat, grain	Apples, fresh	Pears, fresh	Oranges	Raisins	Prunes, dried
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 boxes	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	8,043	1,503	7,559	295	10,184	20,328
1932-33	1,741	1,146	9,999	283	9,376	15,196
1933-34	1,567	1,022	9,251	287	7,830	16,903
1934-35	252	672	8,386	341	7,824	12,726
1935-36	26	1,020	10,345	454	9,085	18,137
1936-37	264	562	10,943	257	9,361	13,663
1937-38	6,978	913	11,229	494	11,781	17,899
1938-39	7,049	1,006	14,248	632	12,770	17,836
1939-40	1,970	268	7,755	321	10,564	9,920
1940-41	901	72	1,964	348	7,194	3,170
1940						
January	608	244	3,230	289	7,060	16,665
February	1,430	158	772	336	7,302	10,701
March	3,704	167	912	399	5,586	7,353
April	1,833	96	250	585	2,901	3,743
May	227	79	427	180	1,418	2,274
June	632	26	92	296	1,157	2,356
1940-41 Prel.						
July	1,888	53	2,896	55	2,279	3,343
August	934	45	5,868	477	1,381	2,069
September	990	77	2,613	227	2,069	2,628
October	1,283	144	3,579	229	4,137	4,898
November	549	107	2,808	227	3,320	2,935
December	301	130	3,195	713	5,553	2,602
January	46	64	929	341	10,118	2,528
February	56	52	577	356	10,235	4,597
March	1,998	68	526	370	8,260	3,177
April	1,246	51	342	359	3,208	3,382
May	1,414	46	152	484	27,758	3,391
June	106	31	76	334	8,015	2,484
1941-42 Prel.						
July	30	60	2,078	486	5,431	10,083
August	769	53	5,164	169	3,285	11,321
September	3,771	69	2,133	234	16,900	20,052
October	1,527	186	4,472	288	11,903	26,986
November	1,109	152	3,889	305	16,300	22,794
December	1,041	342	2,854	544	19,849	45,741
January	1,916	422	606	412	17,598	22,541
February	273	82	904	413	3,744	5,476
March	1,037	96	700	419	1,737	6,186

IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940 to date

Year and month	Cattle, dutiable	Beef, canned, including corned	Hams, shoulders and bacon	Cheese	Hides and skins, raw	Wool (excl. free for carpets)
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	8	1,874	234	4,770	21,174	2,258
1932-33	8	2,599	194	4,660	17,629	1,019
1933-34	5	3,295	90	3,909	27,534	4,699
1934-35	20	5,791	158	4,037	17,651	2,289
1935-36	35	7,349	1,246	4,115	27,262	8,434
1936-37	36	6,677	3,335	5,474	27,264	15,118
1937-38	36	7,025	3,811	4,624	15,704	3,546
1938-39	56	6,721	3,775	4,556	23,373	5,497
1939-40	53	6,912	1,131	4,608	26,476	13,472
1940-41	57	5,206	97	1,858	39,506	39,400
1940						
January	69	8,407	422	3,339	30,116	24,990
February	38	6,445	264	2,959	32,149	21,086
March	43	4,757	305	3,698	23,529	20,710
April	92	4,536	153	4,073	22,601	12,466
May	85	9,080	298	4,072	23,662	10,320
June	39	4,851	74	3,363	28,497	11,301
1940-41 Prel.						
July	42	4,070	54	1,783	28,310	10,332
August	34	4,640	28	1,377	32,956	10,018
September ...	28	4,016	39	1,534	28,012	15,357
October	63	3,405	36	2,093	29,549	25,862
November	57	3,072	37	2,261	38,362	22,816
December	39	4,067	48	2,073	42,202	40,694
January	77	5,363	107	1,922	41,025	52,712
February	77	6,242	136	2,290	35,183	54,427
March	67	5,925	114	1,544	39,178	50,116
April	92	6,998	148	1,871	50,173	72,769
May	71	9,343	220	2,114	55,778	57,241
June	36	5,326	192	1,437	53,346	60,459
1941-42 Prel.						
July	57	4,066	145	2,094	50,279	52,033
August	40	8,936	33	1,758	61,569	44,375
September ...	33	15,978	88	1,464	48,468	45,138
October	75	8,734	2	1,079	56,830	36,691
November	43	12,389	8	980	45,308	38,854
December	65	15,391	9	1,446	70,104	46,491
January	111	14,753	3	1,297	42,113	46,756
February	60	10,314	a/	1,081	36,701	44,038
March	37	8,601	5	1,118	26,561	57,356

Continued -

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IMPORTS: Specified supplementary agricultural products, monthly
average, 1931-32 to 1940-41, and monthly, January 1940
to date - Continued

Year and month	Cotton, unmfd. (478 lb.)	Flax- seed	Oils		Sugar (2,000- lb. ton)	Tobacco, unmfd.
			Coconut	Tung		
	1,000 bales	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 pounds
Monthly average-						
1931-32	12	1,154	24,757	6,779	272	6,115
1932-33	11	518	21,725	6,988	246	4,962
1933-34	13	1,492	29,425	10,176	235	4,649
1934-35	10	1,278	25,063	9,364	281	4,856
1935-36	14	1,282	29,141	12,491	270	5,658
1936-37	27	2,175	26,549	12,292	247	5,776
1937-38	15	1,488	28,731	10,779	234	5,668
1938-39	18	1,562	31,638	8,038	214	6,340
1939-40	20	1,101	26,630	8,298	279	6,728
1940-41	37	933	30,994	4,375	293	6,487
1940						
January	13	1,058	34,899	16,158	191	6,174
February	43	1,763	26,240	7,262	261	5,285
March	11	1,972	34,266	8,886	276	5,159
April	17	1,199	34,977	1,279	293	5,790
May	24	1,434	18,150	11,862	300	6,770
June	15	521	26,729	14,874	302	6,425
1940-41 Prel.						
July	26	661	36,659	18,721	293	7,780
August	16	628	26,286	9,941	271	7,329
September ...	13	24	21,684	1,884	200	6,239
October	51	704	36,157	4,414	192	6,734
November	23	1,093	34,412	456	208	5,365
December	23	769	40,224	1,312	128	7,091
January	28	1,482	22,157	959	279	6,269
February	50	1,285	32,207	76	336	4,897
March	48	1,223	25,831	4,015	365	7,087
April	51	1,286	41,155	3,516	492	5,897
May	79	1,177	28,273	4,702	421	6,526
June	40	866	26,884	2,500	329	6,630
1941-42 Prel.						
July	41	1,051	30,973	8,005	268	6,042
August	65	1,139	46,369	1,216	257	5,725
September ...	68	1,853	44,695	906	202	7,451
October	67	1,862	25,112	8,740	274	6,383
November	43	3,826	29,761	0	185	6,633
December	57	4,072	51,918	9,166	331	6,118
January	30	2,163	7,452	0	253	7,074
February	32	1,242	1,564	0	177	4,835
March	20	1,936	18,686	0	220	5,088

a/ Less than 500.

**DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42**

Commodity Exported	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	3	4	313	413
Hogs	No.	1	b/	22	11
Horses	No.	b/	1	133	167
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	b/	1	26	123
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	2,292	3,610	754	1,346
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, and spreads	Lb.	1,452	82,663	323	20,147
Other cheese	Lb.	600	68,375	149	14,478
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	448	508	234	260
Condensed	Lb.	37,278	49,749	4,356	6,022
Dried	Lb.	16,361	44,492	2,961	7,224
Evaporated	Lb.	119,172	600,849	7,727	46,773
Infants' foods, malted, etc. ...	Lb.	2,299	2,937	753	879
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,837	18,099	739	5,286
Egg products, dried, frozen, etc.:	Lb.	227	c/ 75,247	71	c/ 38,249
Dried	Lb.	d/	e/ 24,097	d/	e/ 28,088
Frozen	Lb.	d/	e/ 1,521	d/	e/ 302
Otherwise preserved	Lb.	d/	e/ 20	d/	e/ 9
Hides and skins	Lb.	f/ 18,443	8,387	2,402	1,363
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	5,907	8,434	1,039	1,855
Pickled or cured	Lb.	5,415	8,451	534	1,053
Canned beef, including corned..	Lb.	329	8,476	83	2,325
Total beef and veal	Lb.	11,651	25,361	1,656	5,233
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,644	6,074	861	1,246
Bacon	Lb.	3,562	85,137	490	15,449
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	6,478	65,261	1,203	13,721
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire .	Lb.	26	29,758	6	5,901
Pickled or salted	Lb.	8,463	45,341	635	7,708
Canned	Lb.	2,294	83,392	653	25,038
Total pork	Lb.	28,467	314,963	3,848	69,063
Mutton and lamb.	Lb.	353	497	63	111
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,525	2,587	371	699
Sausage, canned	Lb.	859	121,579	227	35,572
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	1,646	2,214	354	579
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured	Lb.	2,031	4,848	181	929
Canned, incl. canned poultry ..	Lb.	1,139	37,467	199	12,141
Total meats	Lb.	47,681	509,516	6,899	124,327

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS-Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Meat extracts & bouillon cubes .	Lb.	19	46	31	50
Sausage casings	Lb.	6,828	8,743	3,153	4,243
Gelatin	Lb.	1,366	1,711	411	1,052
Oils and fats, animal:					
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	133,929	446,055	8,646	49,079
Oleo oil	Lb.	601	2,732	49	350
Oleo stock	Lb.	1,596	1,543	117	167
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	6,508	9,053	542	1,176
Tallow	Lb.	3,089	1,711	151	143
Other animal oils and fats	Lb.	4,303	4,384	336	499
Total oils and fats	Lb.	150,026	465,478	9,841	51,414
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton and linters, unmfed:					
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale	1,020	870	53,515	66,512
Linters (500 lb.)	Bale	27	38	568	938
Fruits and fruit juices:					
Fresh-					
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	47	498	62	641
Apples in boxes	Box	642	817	1,099	1,574
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	17	49	68	165
Berries	Lb.	1,981	2,378	233	285
Grapefruit	Box	579	614	800	951
Lemons and limes	Box	355	384	1,065	1,188
Oranges and tangerines	Box	2,996	3,269	6,009	7,458
Grapes	Lb.	60,661	63,791	1,900	2,682
Pears	Lb.	22,995	22,802	854	986
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	1,751	12,486	108	1,417
Apricots	Lb.	2,210	13,913	256	1,618
Prunes	Lb.	28,778	171,180	1,255	9,760
Raisins	Lb.	47,352	96,747	2,159	5,253
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	515	1,358	31	100
Apricots	Lb.	473	5,759	45	476
Fruits for salad	Lb.	2,718	3,335	273	394
Grapefruit	Lb.	422	1,219	26	100
Peaches	Lb.	3,112	16,448	218	1,430
Pears	Lb.	1,910	14,919	170	1,240
Pineapples	Lb.	1,376	1,661	104	152

Continued -

**DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued**

Commodity exported	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- Continued:				1,000	1,000
Fruits and fruit juices, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fruit juices-					
Grapefruit	Gal.	2,044	2,270	600	727
Orange	Gal.	265	526	178	399
Pineapple	Gal.	572	310	264	206
Other fruit juices	Gal.	554	1,163	409	1,189
Nuts:					
Pecans-	Lb.	c/ 269	-	c/ 95	-
Shelled'	Lb.	e/ 175	25	e/ 62	10
Unshelled	Lb.	e/ 1	53	e/ b/	11
Walnuts-	Lb.	c/ 3,323	-	c/ 313	-
Shelled	Lb.	e/ 9	107	e/ 5	44
Unshelled	Lb.	e/ 179	3,231	e/ 17	383
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain(48 lb.)	Bu.	529	1,156	312	969
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	3,455	7,441	708	1,243
Buckwheat, grain(48 lb.)	Bu.	17	b/	11	b/
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain(56 lb.)	Bu.	20,162	17,125	13,310	15,083
Corn meal(196 lb.)	Bbl.	55	67	197	295
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	20,380	17,394	13,507	15,378
Corn cereal foods, ready to eat	Lb.	1,558	1,666	175	199
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	9,590	11,178	183	266
Malt(34 lb.)	Bu.	919	1,550	1,139	2,088
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain(32 lb.)	Bu.	94	448	59	281
Oatmeal	Lb.	14,071	67,659	939	3,105
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	875	4,207	998	3,386
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	11,774	18,190	230	458
Milled, brown, screenings, etc.	Lb.	271,545	334,444	8,307	16,715
Flour, meal, and polish	Lb.	41	580	1	23
Rye, grain(56 lb.)	Bu.	244	21	235	46
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain(60 lb.)	Bu.	8,044	11,470	5,620	10,392
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	3,218	2,293	10,523	9,816
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,117	1,607	4,763	6,620
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	4,335	3,900	15,286	16,436
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	28,418	29,799	20,906	26,828

Continued -

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds: (2,240 lb.)		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Hay	Ton	3	2	76	65
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Cottonseed cake and meal	Ton	1	1	22	26
Linseed cake and meal	Ton	2	6	68	200
Soybean oil-cake meal	Ton	14	16	388	594
Other oil cake and meal	Ton	1	b/	23	11
Total oil cake and meal	Ton	18	23	501	831
Oils, vegetable:					
Expressed oils and fats-					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	7,542	6,043	986	1,447
Coconut oil, crude	Lb.	43,358	6,261	1,408	490
Coconut oil, refined	Lb.	14,972	8,468	691	847
Cooking fats other than lard.	Lb.	2,884	2,242	249	330
Corn oil, edible	Lb.	177	257	15	44
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	2,519	1,358	130	163
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	9,286	4,595	629	659
Linseed oil	Lb.	3,825	5,458	339	577
Soybean oil, edible	Lb.	11,418	4,310	798	503
Vegetable soap stock (incl. ined. olive oil and other)	Lb.	6,836	2,701	253	232
Essential or distilled oils-					
Citrus oils	Lb.	249	324	478	719
Peppermint oil	Lb.	192	200	547	835
Spearmint and other mint oils	Lb.	27	26	60	72
Other natural essential, etc.	Lb.	838	925	1,297	1,984
Blended, compounded or mixed perfume-flavor oils	Lb.	401	600	1,080	1,977
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	4,963	25,977	78	804
Other oilseeds	Lb.	7,701	12,967	255	725
Seeds, field and garden:					
Alfalfa	Lb.	903	772	175	221
Kentucky blue grass	Lb.	559	2,533	96	336
Red top.....	Lb.	379	1,161	37	116
Red clover	Lb.	702	7,865	102	1,510
Other clover	Lb.	1,779	3,396	267	688
Timothy	Lb.	5,496	10,351	261	754
Other field and grass seeds ...	Lb.	8,242	14,345	878	2,020
Flower seeds	Lb.	174	128	169	130
Vegetable seeds	Lb.	3,612	5,468	1,742	3,158
Total seeds, field & garden .	Lb.	21,846	46,019	3,727	8,933
Sugar(2,000 lb.)	Ton	52	74	3,401	5,274

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, leaf:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	91,403	185,910	21,984	49,745
Burley	Lb.	3,229	4,617	794	1,133
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ..	Lb.	9,497	6,263	1,779	1,056
Dark Virginia	Lb.	2,131	2,723	530	597
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	1,774	1,579	604	575
Green River	Lb.	278	194	36	24
One sucker leaf	Lb.	42	184	7	22
Black fat, waterbaler, dk.Af. .	Lb.	2,635	2,301	570	513
Cigar leaf	Lb.	418	1,640	239	537
Perique	Lb.	15	23	6	10
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	111,422	205,434	26,549	54,212
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	Lb.	16,560	1,420	344	48
Vegetables:					
Beans, green (including snap) ..	Lb.	2,822	2,866	129	200
Beans, dried-	Lb.	c/ 25,033	-	c/ 953	-
Seed	Lb.	e/ 784	929	e/ 59	104
Other	Lb.	e/ 11,854	194,871	e/ 413	8,931
Onions	Lb.	42,216	38,194	772	1,109
Peas, green	Lb.	753	511	45	40
Peas, dried-	Lb.	c/ 10,582	-	c/ 639	-
Seed	Lb.	e/ 876	3,545	e/ 74	319
Other	Lb.	e/ 2,616	28,174	e/ 217	1,653
Peppers	Lb.	419	895	22	44
Potatoes, white	Lb.	17,855	120,834	1,302	1,927
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	11,102	9,561	327	389
Other fresh vegetables		g/	g/	2,505	3,217
Vegetables, canned-					
Baked beans & pork and beans.	Lb.	2,582	80,946	121	5,097
Tomatoes	Lb.	3,571	105,300	181	5,443
Other canned veg. and juices.	Lb.	22,127	58,354	1,919	4,628
Misc. vegetable products:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	179,172	175,323	5,359	6,321
Glucose, liquid (corn sirup) ...	Lb.	20,623	25,809	670	961
Glucose, dry (grape sugar)	Lb.	9,659	13,020	482	659
Hops	Lb.	7,596	9,395	2,793	4,225
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc., crude	Lb.	4,023	4,606	1,749	2,212
Total principal agri. products ..				225,393	657,364
Other agricultural products				15,969	38,002
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				241,362	695,366
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				2,881,232	4,526,175

a/ Corrected to May 2, 1942. b/ Less than 500. c/ July-December. d/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1942. e/ Three months, January-March. f/ Prior to January 1, 1941, excludes the weight of sheep and goat skins which were reported in pieces only. g/ Reported in value only.

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	67	45	902	756
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	287	269	4,125	4,442
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	8	13	592	1,094
Other cattle	No.	123	194	6,890	12,195
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	485	521	12,509	18,487
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	11	13	1,174	1,657
Hogs (except for breeding)	Lb.	427	2,865	31	268
Horses	No.	3	3	1,144	531
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	1,130	10,104	234	1,645
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	20,089	27,824	943	4,627
<u>Cheese-</u>					
Swiss	Lb.	1,880	345	574	111
Cheddar	Lb.	579	4	97	1
Other cheese	Lb.	14,418	11,967	2,630	2,433
Total cheese	Lb.	16,877	12,316	3,301	2,545
Cream	Gal.	1	1	1	1
<u>Milk-</u>					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	3	5	b/	1
Dried and malted	Lb.	25	58	10	7
Whole, skimmed and buttermilk	Gal.	12	11	2	2
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	181	10,010	40	1,677
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	13	45	5	17
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	2,012	1,706	307	468
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	242	266	58	159
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	1	0	b/	0
Egg albumen, frozen, etc.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prep.	Lb.	4,909	3,487	8,592	9,109
Feathers, crude	Lb.	7,780	5,093	2,189	2,449
Hides and skins, agricultural c/	Lb.	314,774	437,932	38,120	66,396
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
<u>Beef and veal-</u>					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	20,057	32,065	1,428	2,791
Pickled or cured	Lb.	1,174	8,743	94	1,142
Canned, including corned	Lb.	40,800	98,806	4,425	14,006
Mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen	Lb.	22	153	2	10

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS- Con:					
Meats and meat products, Con:					
Pork-					
Fresh and frozen	Lb.	5,921	1,483	916	294
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	600	294	188	98
Other pickled or salted	Lb.	240	380	68	82
Poultry and game	Lb.	395	511	156	90
Other meats-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	2,626	3,388	377	495
Canned, prepared, or preserved	Lb.	32	115	10	19
Total meats	Lb.	71,867	145,938	7,664	19,027
Sausage casings	Lb.	11,903	18,792	4,492	4,893
Tallow	Lb.	941	58,414	23	2,438
Wool, unmanufactured, excluding free in bond for carpets	Lb.	282,334	411,732	67,968	110,835
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Fibers, unmanufactured:					
Cotton and linters- (478 lb.)					
Cotton	Bale	124	246	6,727	13,190
Linters	Bale	156	176	2,247	3,633
Other fibers- (2,240 lb.)					
Flax	Ton	2	3	666	1,987
Hemp	Ton	b/	1	176	462
Jute and jute butts	Ton	40	71	3,982	8,097
Fruits:					
Apples, green or ripe	Bu.	588	11	686	19
Berries, natural or in brine ..	Lb.	3,386	4,974	241	446
Currants	Lb.	1,040	279	55	22
Dates	Lb.	39,142	16,907	1,697	846
Figs	Lb.	1,530	142	106	13
Grapes	Cu.ft.	112	121	187	254
Limes	Lb.	1,835	2,072	40	57
Olives, in brine	Gal.	4,443	3,332	3,261	2,950
Pears, green, ripe, or in brine	Lb.	7,875	5,322	207	181
Pineapples-					
Fresh		d/	d/	173	163
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	70,151	2,435	3,487	1,905
Raisins	Lb.	109	114	15	14
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	1,173	1,690	449	1,067
Barley malt	Lb.	29,899	10,385	662	482

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS - Continued:					
Grains and grain products, Con:					
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,531	519	551	301
Corn meal	Lb.	4	52	b/	1
Corn, including corn meal in terms of grain	Bu.	1,532	520	551	302
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	7,235	1,214	2,545	468
Oatmeal	Lb.	123	1	12	b/
Oats, including oatmeal in terms of grain	Bu.	7,242	1,214	2,557	468
Rice-					
Uncleaned and paddy	Lb.	903	90	36	5
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	3,439	2,453	101	81
Patna	Lb.	632	5,704	19	184
Broken	Lb.	13,010	853	196	17
Flour, meal, polish and bran	Lb.	174	112	10	7
Rye, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	460	8,534	254	4,218
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit for human consumption	Bu.	639	1,700	382	1,093
Other wheat grain	Bu.	18	740	13	604
For milling in bond & export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	1,516	1,973	1,130	1,514
To other countries	Bu.	4,007	7,071	2,750	4,876
Total wheat, grain	Bu.	6,180	11,484	4,275	8,087
Wheat flour- (196 lb.)					
For domestic use	Bbl.	25	20	57	98
Free in bond for export	Bbl.	36	0	80	0
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	61	20	137	98
Wheat, including flour in terms of grain	Bu.	6,469	11,579	4,412	8,185
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried (2,240 lb.)	Ton	17	14	407	498
Bran, shorts, etc.- (2,000 lb.)					
Of direct importation	Ton	320	173	4,792	3,702
Withdrawn bonded mills	Ton	56	90	1,033	1,937
Total bran, shorts, etc.	Ton	376	263	5,825	5,639
Hay (2,000 lb.)	Ton	23	4	210	43

Continued -

**IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued**

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	July - March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS-Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	156,856	66,024	740	485
Cottonseed	Lb.	103,879	58,023	648	627
Linseed	Lb.	879	63	6	1
Soybean	Lb.	17,644	0	220	0
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	28,155	15,615	160	184
Total oil cake and meal ..	Lb.	307,413	139,725	1,774	1,297
Hops	Lb.	639	413	254	261
Nuts and preparations		d/	d/	11,394	14,509
Oils, vegetable:					
Carnauba wax	Lb.	11,651	14,615	6,135	9,680
Coconut oil	Lb.	275,617	256,529	5,526	10,434
Corn oil	Lb.	579	1,253	13	57
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	6,022	28,229	193	2,210
Linseed oil	Lb.	24	55	2	7
Oiticica oil	Lb.	9,391	23,253	1,286	3,336
Olive oil-					
Edible	Lb.	18,562	5,341	2,508	1,219
Inedible	Lb.	14,060	2,931	905	303
Palm-kernel oil	Lb.	0	425	0	30
Palm oil	Lb.	196,203	233,669	2,790	5,021
Peanut oil	Lb.	1,041	4,445	88	358
Perilla oil	Lb.	6,570	3,196	634	321
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	1,072	2,076	500	982
Soybean oil	Lb.	2,344	2	86	b/
Tung oil	Lb.	41,777	28,033	8,467	5,907
Oilseeds:					
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	67,077	56,354	1,850	2,333
Castor beans	Lb.	227,222	328,536	3,868	7,695
Copra	Lb.	415,019	317,159	4,028	7,560
Flaxseed (56.lb).	Bu.	7,869	19,143	6,632	15,569
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	25,530	2,641	153	41
Poppyseed	Lb.	890	2,008	79	196
Rapeseed	Lb.	3,328	1,933	66	44
Sesame seed	Lb.	7,432	6,502	232	289
Soybeans	Lb.	44	26	2	2
Seeds, except oil seeds		d/	d/	1,358	3,356
Spices (supplementary)	Lb.	11,025	10,531	1,727	1,741

Continued -

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IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS- Continued:				1,000	1,000
Sugar and molasses:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb):	Ton	2,272	2,167	85,813	97,817
Molasses-					
Unfit for human consumption .	Gal.	205,829	257,005	9,546	17,336
Other molasses and sugar sirup	Gal.	7,593	11,099	1,202	1,236
Total molasses	Gal.	213,422	268,104	10,748	18,572
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf for cigar wrappers	Lb.	1,582	2,052	2,383	3,242
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Unstemmed	Lb.	2,548	1,997	1,139	1,225
Stemmed	Lb.	7,322	8,202	4,577	5,126
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed	Lb.	39,303	37,254	18,632	17,657
Tobacco leaf, unmfed., total.	Lb.	50,655	49,505	26,731	27,250
Scrap tobacco	Lb.	7,536	5,556	1,187	1,072
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	598	286	16	5
Vegetables and preparations:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	5,494	10,184	204	409
Green or unripe	Lb.	4,213	3,318	118	91
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried .	Lb.	7,941	8,214	308	355
Garlic	Lb.	3,479	2,430	298	177
Lentils and lupines	Lb.	8,916	8,989	334	282
Onions	Lb.	21	2,280	b/	51
Peas, except cowpeas-					
Dried	Lb.	589	1,242	20	34
Green or unripe	Lb.	2,165	1,061	106	45
Potatoes, white	Lb.	36,404	32,851	442	563
Tapioca, crude, flour, and prepared	Lb.	288,614	135,558	5,757	6,561
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	90,133	77,208	2,147	2,067
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	104,075	132,792	788	1,295
Vegetables, canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	73	19	22	7
Peas	Lb.	13	b/	1	b/
Tomatoes	Lb.	1,673	264	85	13
Argols, tartar, & wine lees, crude	Lb.	14,386	16,239	1,654	3,137
Wines	Gal.	1,764	1,038	4,238	2,583
Total principal supplementary agricultural products				392,016	559,818
Other supplementary agricultural				20,347	30,597
Total supplementary agricultural products ...				412,363	590,415

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Principal agricultural products,
July-March, 1940-41 and 1941-42-Continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	July-March a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	37,345	4,419	95,921	12,305
Wool, unmanufactured, free in bond	Lb.	116,143	123,268	24,098	29,336
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	36,799	34,934	20,625	20,484
Coffee	Lb.	1,863,759	1,317,804	109,268	133,883
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	663,269	322,177	28,410	21,160
Tea	Lb.	72,952	78,602	15,926	25,183
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. (comp.)		d/	d/	11,270	12,804
Oils, essential and dist. (comp.)		d/	d/	4,195	8,086
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	67,057	101,131	8,384	13,879
Fibers, unmd.: (2,240 lb.)					
Crin vegetal	Ton	2	1	83	42
Istle or tampico	Ton	6	15	470	1,445
Kapok	Ton	7	16	1,517	3,560
Manila or abaca	Ton	47	76	4,557	10,996
New Zealand fibre	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen	Ton	95	141	7,319	12,640
Other comp. vegetable fibers ..	Ton	14	21	1,278	2,076
Total comp. vegetable fibers.	Ton	171	270	15,224	30,759
Rubber and allied gums:					
Rubber, crude-					
Guayule	Lb.	6,757	7,642	649	827
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	48,891	59,825	9,698	12,737
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	1,546,237	1,633,640	270,487	299,238
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	1,601,885	1,701,107	280,834	312,802
Allied gums-					
Gutta balata	Lb.	1,098	1,970	256	536
Jelutong or pontianak	Lb.	14,834	12,421	2,241	1,923
Gutta percha and other guttas	Lb.	4,314	2,559	873	394
Total allied gums	Lb.	20,246	16,949	3,370	2,853
Total principal complementary agricultural products				617,525	628,534
Other complementary agricultural				532	611
Total complementary				618,057	629,145
Total supplementary				412,363	590,415
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				1,030,420	1,219,560
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES ..				1,991,889	2,457,595

a/ Corrected to May 2, 1942. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes the weight of
"other hides and skins" reported in pieces only. d/ Reported in value only.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Specified agricultural products, January-March
and March, 1941 and 1942 ^{a/}

Commodity exported	Unit	January-March		March	
		1941	1942	1941	1942
Pork, cured:		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Bacon and sides	Lb.	1,585	41,482	362	13,585
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	1,753	11,350	583	5,013
Total pork, cured	Lb.	3,338	52,832	945	18,598
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	52,825	159,183	24,329	84,481
Grains and preparations:					
Barley, grain(48 lb.)	Bu.	127	174	65	85
Corn, grain(56 lb.)	Bu.	1,317	495	24	35
Oats, grain(32 lb.)	Bu.	47	30	9	13
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	5,224	932	773	104
Milled, including brown, etc.	Lb.	112,067	125,420	37,412	38,642
Flour, meal, and polish	Lb.	0	105	0	56
Rye, grain(56 lb.)	Bu.	b/	9	b/	0
Wheat-					
Grain(60 lb.)	Bu.	2,100	3,225	1,998	1,037
Flour, wholly of United States wheat(196 lb.)	Bbl.	920	744	249	300
Fruits:					
Fresh-					
Apples ^{c/}	Bu.	184	599	68	96
Pears	Lb.	2,032	2,211	526	700
Oranges and tangerines	Box	1,067	1,243	370	419
Grapefruit	Box	260	301	100	128
Grapes	Lb.	2,735	4,145	239	383
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	932	6,686	52	553
Apricots	Lb.	747	2,971	340	465
Prunes	Lb.	10,303	34,204	3,177	6,186
Raisins	Lb.	28,613	23,080	8,260	1,737
Canned pears	Lb.	471	1,136	161	134
Tobacco, leaf:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	36,422	33,595	14,203	11,400
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	2,930	1,438	996	570
Other leaf tobacco	Lb.	4,614	2,877	1,909	980
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	43,966	37,909	17,108	12,950
Cotton, excluding linters(500 lb.)	Bale	234	131	103	46

^{a/} Corrected to May 2, 1942.^{b/} Less than 500.^{c/} Includes baskets, boxes, and barrels in terms of bushels.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Specified agricultural products,
January-March and March, 1941 and 1942 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	January-March		March	
		1941	1942	1941	1942
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Animals, live:					
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each	No.	33	15	12	6
200 pounds to 700 pounds, each	No.	152	126	48	27
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ..	No.	2	4	1	1
Other cattle	No.	35	64	6	3
Total cattle (dutiable).	No.	222	209	67	37
Cattle, free (for breeding) ..	No.	3	3	1	1
Hogs (except for breeding) ...	Lb.	374	37	47	10
Butter	Lb.	367	7,429	147	2,853
Cheese:					
Swiss	Lb.	433	82	76	b/
Cheddar	Lb.	305	1	2	b/
Other cheese	Lb.	5,019	3,413	1,466	1,118
Total cheese	Lb.	5,757	3,495	1,544	1,118
Eggs and egg products, dried ...	Lb.	509	600	142	93
Eggs and egg products, frozen, etc.	Lb.	1	0	0	0
Meats:					
Beef and veal, fresh or frozen	Lb.	9,124	9,302	3,334	1,586
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	17,530	33,669	5,925	8,601
Pork, fresh and frozen	Lb.	3,862	15	1,500	2
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ...	Lb.	357	9	114	5
Tallow	Lb.	362	29,014	182	9,276
Wool, unmanufactured c/	Lb.	157,255	148,151	50,116	57,356
Grains:					
Corn	Bu.	243	162	62	52
Oats	Bu.	2,337	508	844	265
Rye	Bu.	401	0	86	0
Wheat d/	Bu.	406	7	123	0
Barley malt	Lb.	9,227	3,103	2,936	1,462
Oilseeds:					
Copra	Lb.	141,528	30,001	40,399	586
Flaxseed	Bu.	3,990	5,341	1,223	1,936
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut oil	Lb.	80,195	27,702	25,831	18,686
Palm oil	Lb.	71,743	56,043	23,076	13,363
Perilla oil	Lb.	1,237	611	611	45
Tung oil	Lb.	5,050	0	4,015	0
Sugar, excluding beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	981	650	365	220
Molasses	Gal.	81,197	66,080	31,100	17,804

a/ Corrected to May 2, 1942. b/ Less than 500. c/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. d/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond for export.

